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MURPHY, N. C., Jan. 28, 1896.
I enjoy THE CONSTITUTION no little. It is a newspaper up to date, and covers the field completely.
M. W. BELL.

"UNCLE REMUS'S" NEW STORY.

Aaron (So Named) the Son of Ben All. In the Constitution of Sunday, February 2d, and for six successive Sundays, will appear a new story by Joel Chandler Harris—the children's "Uncle Remus." This announcement alone is sufficient for the little folk, and for the "children of an older growth," too. Anything from "Uncle Remus" is heard gladly. This new story is no indeed. It is a story of life as it was lived in "Abercrombie Place" in middle Georgia, "before the war," and while the civil struggle was in progress, told in the same quaint style that pleased his readers so much when he was telling of Br'er Rabbit and the other denizens of Mr. Thimblefinger's queer country, "that lies next door to the world." Buster Johnson and Sweet Susan and Drucilla are in the story, too, but their visit to the queer country do not form the frame of the narrative.

Instead, they learn from Aaron, by using "the sign," to talk to the animals and to understand their language, and so become intimately acquainted with Timoleon, the Plover Stallion, Grisette, the Gray Pony, Rambler, the Old Track Dog, and Grunter, the Wild White Pig. These, under the direction of the Sun of All, who was an Arab and not a negro, though a slave, tell the children parts of Aaron's eventful life history. The White-Haired Master, James (Drusilla's mother), Faye Polly and others who use human speech, also contribute to the story. The incidents include a slave auction, the escape of Aaron from a cruel master, Aaron's life in the woods, the attempted lynching of a northern schoolmaster named Richard Hudspeth, who was also an abolitionist, and his rescue by the White-Haired Master. There is also a pretty love story delicately sketched in.

Just when the children are most interested in their story they are hearing from such diverse and strange sources the most astonishing thing of all comes to pass—Sherman and his men, "marching through Georgia," on their destructive way to the sea, reach the plantation. But those who dwell on Abercrombie Place do not fare ill, for "Uncle Cump," the commanding general himself, has a letter from Hudspeth, now a member of congress, asking that they be protected and the general and the White-Haired Master shake hands with moistened eyes, as they talk of "Little Crocket," the master's dead son, who years before had been Hudspeth's pupil.

You cannot afford to miss this story. It will begin in The Constitution Sunday, February 2d.

Where Will It End?

Everyday the fact that the Monroe doctrine becomes more and more apparent. English aggression in Venezuela is now to be followed by the landing of some German marines at Puerto Cabello, for the enforcement of some railroad claims. There was a time when European governments divided out the virgin continent, as a necessary preliminary of successful colonization. In time when these colonies felt fully grown, the protection of Europe was thrown off by force, though the old-world governments accepted the situation with bad grace. Then came the pronouncement of President Monroe, which has been the watchword ever since.

Drives from the position that they could acquire new territory upon the American continent, these governments resort to subterfuges, such as disputed boundary lines, etc. Perhaps the worst, and certainly the most growing evil, is that of European governments turning away from their political duties to become the collecting agents of private parties in foreign countries. A few Venezuelan developers borrow money from some German capitalists to build a railroad. Upon their refusal or inability to pay, these German capitalists, instead of appealing to the laws of Venezuela, have their own government send ships of war to the spot and seize the territory until settlement is made.

A little study of this proceeding will show the limit to which it may be run. If a German warship may bombard and seize on Puerto Cabello for a private debt, what is to prevent the bombardment of New York or Savannah for the same cause? The hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of bonds which President Cleveland is issuing and which finally reach the hands of German or

British capitalists, may be collected by warships if there is a difference of construction as to their meaning. That is no reason why a German or a British creditor should have more protection in any American country than have the creditors native to these countries. The interference of their governments for any such purpose should be properly put an end to.

"Would Save a Lot of Trouble."

The Savannah Morning News prints a little editorial article for the purpose of opposing the consolidation of the democratic conventions this year, and, so to speak, in the very bowels of its objections, we find an unanswerable argument in favor of one convention. "It is true," says the News, "that one convention would save a lot of trouble." This is the whole case in a nutshell. This is what the democratic leaders and voters in all parts of the state are saying. Our contemporary remarks that "the discussion of the suggestion is useless." But the question has not been left entirely to discussion. The Constitution has sought the opinion of the prominent men of the party in all sections of the state and the result, so far, is an almost unanimous verdict in favor of one convention. The leading men of the party, as well as the voters, perceive as soon as the matter is presented to them that one convention, as The Morning News says, "will save a lot of trouble," and that is precisely what the party desires to avoid at this time.

The people want to avoid the expenditure of time and money that will be entailed by two conventions. They want to avoid all unnecessary strife and dissension; they want to promote the harmony and unity of the party; they want to adjust the differences that exist in the party, and they know that these results can more effectually and completely be brought about by one convention than by two. Consequently they are in favor of one convention at which all the preliminary business of the party may be disposed of, and the organized harmonized and strengthened by unifying the party.

The Savannah News says that "what Tennessee democrats may do in the matter of consolidating conventions is no guide for Georgia democrats." That is true in a sense, but the action of the Tennessee—and also the Alabama—democrats is in the nature of a suggestion, and it is a suggestion that need not be despised merely because it comes from Tennessee or Alabama. The political situation in Tennessee and Alabama is nearly the same as in Georgia. That it is not precisely the same is due to the fact that the democratic majority is large enough in Georgia to stand losses that would have swamped the Tennessee or Alabama democracy.

We have the same divisions here that exist in the party in Tennessee and Alabama—the same differences on the financial question—and the same necessity on the part of the people to economize their time and money. It is for these reasons that the democrats of Tennessee and Alabama have decided to consolidate their two conventions; and it is for precisely these reasons that the democrats of Georgia, as represented by prominent men in all parts of the state, are unanimously in favor of one convention.

The News doubts whether the state committee is authorized to act in the matter. As a matter of course it has the authority to call one convention or to call two; and the public sentiment of the state thus far expressed, has practically requested the committee to call only one convention.

A Proper Recognition.

Now that the last words are being spoken about the closing of the Cotton States and International exposition there is one feature of it which should be especially singled out for recognition.

President Diaz, of the republic of Mexico, in authorizing and maintaining the highly creditable display of his government in Atlanta, evidenced not only his own spirit of progress but his friendship for the American people. As the scope of the exposition grew in importance, the president was quick to see that the Mexican exhibit kept pace with it. In addition to all this the presence of the Mexican band for over a month was a courtesy for which the managers of the exposition would find it hard to acknowledge in words.

The bonds of friendship cemented between the two countries must be of an enduring nature. Occupying a common continent, bound together by commerce and interest, it is most that the Mexican in the United States, and the American in Mexico, should equally feel at home in the hands of friends and enjoying the protection of a government equally solicitous for his comfort and welfare.

This recognition would be incomplete were mention not made of the work of the able and distinguished commissioner, Senor Gregorio E. Gonzalez, who was faithful, painstaking and courteous throughout. His intelligent management and pride in his country's power and resources made him a distinguishing feature of the exposition. He is a Mexican gentleman of the highest character, a worthy representative of government trust, and an acceptable channel to all foreign peoples to whom he may be sent.

The Armenians Must Suffer.

The rumored secret treaty between Russia and Turkey has developed into a certainty, a consequence of which is that the Armenians must continue to be the victims of Turkish atrocity.

In this strange combination the sentiment of the Christian world must bend to the necessities of Russian politics, as it has heretofore been controlled by the requirements of English commerce.

For one hundred years the Turkish empire has been moribund, but it has been bolstered up by British diplomacy in order that English merchants might have the trade which comes from the realms of Islamism. It has been convenient for England, at times, to make an appearance of defending Christian interests, but the advancement of the shopkeeper as the main object was never lost sight of.

While England was thus engaged in building up her trade, the political traditions of the czars of Russia led them into constant encroachment upon the lines of the Turkish empire. Russia, like England, had an incidental Christian mission, with which to arouse the enthusiasm of the Greek churchman, when seeking to draw closer to Constantinople. Between the Russian land-grabber and the English shopkeeper the Christian motive was but a football to cover other designs, and by concert of action the Turk has been enabled to maintain a hold in a land whence he should have been driven a century ago.

At intervals the world has been shocked by stories of Turkish outrage upon the Christians of the empire. The atrocities of Bulgaria have hardly been forgotten before these of Armenia begin. Mr. Gladstone, while premier of England, denounced the Bulgarian atrocities with a vehemence unequalled, yet he made no move toward withdrawing that support from Turkey by which the sultan was enabled to maintain foothold in Europe. The Armenian massacres, however, have been so long continued that the English government has been forced into decisive steps, when it is divulged that watchful Russia has usurped her place as the defender of the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

Nothing short of the popular enthusiasm of the crusaders will ever force the governments of Europe into the performance of a duty which they owe to civilization and humanity, if not to Christianity. Some Peter the Hermit, who can stir the popular heart and awake the people, may instill into the governing powers the necessity of driving Moslemism out of Europe, where it has remained simply as an exotic, spreading its noxious perfumes all around.

A Merry Officer.

A remarkable court-martial is being held in San Francisco, in which the defendant is Captain Healey, of the revenue cutter Bear, who is charged with having had "a good time."

Captain Healey, who is a Georgian, and a native of Macon, is one of the most remarkable men in the revenue service. It has been his duty for ten years past to patrol the seal fisheries off Alaska. Incidentally he has had to transport missionaries and government teachers and officers to their inhospitable posts in the land of eternal ice. He has been largely instrumental in introducing the reindeer to the American coast from the opposite shore in Asia.

The captain has had a lonely time of it, in a certain sense. After leaving San Francisco for his Arctic cruise he would be shut off from civilization for nine months or a year. The only diversions would be in chasing a stray Canadian seal poacher, or in calling upon some frozen coast settlement, to let the inhabitants know what the outside world was doing.

It is barely possible that during these long voyages the captain may have been comforted by a friendly jug, which was passed around to his brother officers. Some landsmen, at least, have become possessed of this idea and have had charges preferred against Captain Healey, which, summed up, simply amounts to this: that he had "a good time." His brother officers, however, testify to his sobriety, and while some difference of opinion exists as to his executive ability, all unite that he has had due regard for his duty.

It is to be hoped that this attempt to apply the local option law to the Arctic ocean will meet with cold comfort, and that the hero of a hundred seal fights will be permitted to go his way.

The War of the Rhymers.

Alfred Watson and William Watson, two English poets, are attracting considerable attention just by a sort of rhymed controversy in regard to Great Britain's attitude.

This singular controversy was referred to in The Constitution's literary department on the 19th instant, to which we refer those who are curious about such details, as we must pass lightly over it here.

It seems that the friends of Mr. William Watson, who is a poet of parts, as the phrase goes, were under the impression that he was in the direct line of succession to the place of poet-laureate made vacant by the death of Alfred Tennyson. No doubt Mr. Watson himself had the same idea, and was waiting with some degree of impatience for the great circumlocution office, the British government, to get around to his nomination.

Meanwhile, Alfred Austin, who is himself something of a dabster at rhyme, was supposed by his friends to be in the line of succession. There was no sort of doubt in anybody's mind that the post and pension would be conferred either on William, the rhymist, or Alfred, the rhymist.

But while William and Alfred were waiting and watching, the unspeakable Turk began to cut up his capers, killing the Armenians right and left, and looting and plundering their villages. It was thought by some that Great Britain would interfere; but Lord Salisbury went about grinning at banquets and dealing with these grave matters of murder and assassination as if they were after-dinner jests. He did say on one occasion that if the Turks didn't reform pretty soon and become truly, truly good the Christian nations would hold a caucus and do something really rash.

The sultan, who is the ruler of the sun, moon and stars and the commander-in-chief of the assassins of Turkey, heard of Salisbury's joke through the newspapers, and wrote him a private letter on the subject, tearfully protesting and saying that he was trying as hard as he could to be truly, truly good. Whereupon Lord Salisbury went grinning to another banquet, and, as soon

as the brandy pipes came prancing in, pulled the letter from his pocket and read it.

All this was done to deceive the British people into believing that their government had taken, or was on the point of taking, steps to put an end to the eastern horrors. Meanwhile the atrocities in Armenia went gaily on. The populations of whole villages have been hunted down and massacred and their homes given over to the plundering Turks. The bloody work, as our readers know, is still going on, and the British government still maintains its historic attitude of supporting and sustaining the unspeakable Turk and continuing at the horrors that have been and are now being enacted in Armenia.

But we are digressing, as the Ohio editors say. We left the two contestants for the laurelship in a waiting attitude, both anxious and both expectant. William, the rhymist, being more sensitive to public affairs than Alfred, the rhymist, or less politic, began to feel his bosom burn with wrath over the Armenian horrors, as his true poet would. So he seized his lyre, smote its trembling strings, and burst forth in a series of sonnets in which he casually remarked that England is a craven who should nevermore prate of generous deed or righteous aim, adding: "Be trayer of a people, know thy shame." He then went on to recite in strong and truthful verse the wrongs of the Christians in the east, declaring that England propped "hell's agent, Abdul the Damned, on his infernal throne."

The title of William's latest poem was, "The Purple East," and it consisted of four stanzas, of which the following is the first, and it is a fair sample of the others:

Never, O craven England, never more
Prate thou of generous effort, righteous aim!
Betrayer of a people, know thy shame!
Summer hath passed, and autumn's thrashing floor
Been winnowed; winter at Armenia's door
Shall like a wolf; and still the sword and flame
Shall not; thou only sleepest; and the same
Cry unto heaven ascends as heretofore;
And the red stream thou might'st have stained
Yet runneth on, and still the sword and flame
And o'er the earth there sounds no trumpet's tone

To shake the ignoble torpor of thy sons;
But with indifferent eyes they watch, and see
Hell's regent sitting yonder, propped by thee,
Abdul the Damned, on his infernal throne.

As we have said, Alfred, the rhymist, was watching events very closely. When William made his fiery attack on England's eastern policy, Alfred saw his opportunity and seized it. He brought forth his quill, and sang a song of child-like will, and gently bade him be quiet and go to bed. This was a fetching song in British ears, and Lord Salisbury lost no time in recommending the appointment of Alfred, the rhymist, to the office and emoluments of poet laureate.

All this was briefly set forth in our literary department ten days ago. But the end is not yet. William, the rhymist, is not disposed to allow the eastern controversy to be settled by the appointment of Alfred, the rhymist, as poet laureate. He has returned to the charge in a supplementary sonnet which is called "The New York Times of Saturday." The sonnet is addressed to the sultan, is copyrighted by John Lane, and is a very vigorous example of the fluency with which ordinary "cussins" can be carried on in verse. We give the sonnet herewith:

Calph, I did thee wrong. I halted thee late
Abdul the Damned, and would recall my word.
It merged these with the unillustrious herd
Who crowd the approaches to the infernal gate.
Spirits gregarious, equal in their state,
As is the innumerable ocean bird,
Gannet or gull, whose wandering plaint
Is heard
On all of a lone desolate;
For in a world where cruel deeds abound
The merely damned are legion. With such souls
Is not our hollow and cranny of Tophet
Crammed?
Thou with the brightest of Hell's aureoles
Dost shine supreme, incomparably crowned,
Immortally beyond all mortals damned.

Alfred, the rhymist, is the laureate, but, of the two, William Watson seems to be the poet.

Reaching Out.

Colonel John A. Cockerill, The Herald's special correspondent in Japan, remarks on the eagerness with which the Japanese are setting about the work of building up their manufactures. They are casting about in various directions, engaging in all sorts of industries, and are really making more headway than some of our own tariff blind manufacturers are willing to admit.

Mr. A. H. Butler, a California capitalist, is engaged in promoting some of these industries. This gentleman has contracted with forty-two manufacturers in Japan to take only American cotton from him, and he will begin with a monthly shipment of something like four thousand bales. This will mean a monthly flow of millions of dollars into the pockets of the cotton growers of the United States. He will be able to place American cotton at the door of the manufacturer in Japan at something like 20 cents a pound (in silver) and he predicts that from this time on a bale of American cotton will reach Japan by way of Liverpool.

To this Colonel Cockerill adds the statement that the Japanese manufacturers expect to place their sheetings and prints in the American market, "and they will certainly do so," he says, "unless prevented by the tariff." But the tariff will never be made high enough to destroy the advantages which the single fiber standard has over the single good standard.

The democrats of Georgia are opposed to party strife and dissension. Consequently they are in favor of one convention.

The voters of the party want to see the differences between the democrats wisely and amicably adjusted. Therefore, they are in favor of one convention.

The people are for democratic harmony and unity. That is why they favor one convention.

The democratic voters of the state want to dispose of their political business with

as little loss of time and money as possible. Consequently they are in favor of one convention.

Those who care for the democratic party do not desire to see its control of the state endangered. Naturally they are in favor of one convention.

The Savannah Morning News says that "one convention would save a lot of trouble." This is what the people know, and for that reason they are in favor of one convention.

Thus far opposition to the suggestion of the convention has only come from those who want to rule or ruin.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We published Sunday the annual statement of the National Railway Building and Loan Association for this city. The showing is a splendid one, and reflects great credit on the management. The institution has made rapid growth and, as will be seen, its assets have increased from \$148,000 to now \$170,000, an increase of over \$20,000, while the number of shares have increased from 15,000 to 22,000. Colonel W. H. Hulsey, the president; Mr. D. B. Stancliff, the general manager, and their assistants deserve much credit for their excellent showing.

Not long since, our ambassador to France tried to say something in French, and the reporter got it wrong; and now our ambassador to London, Mr. C. D. Dillon, has made a like mistake as to some remarks that he made in Latin. The moral seems to be that American diplomats should stick to the language of their native land, which the best of them at present speak none too well.

When ex-Senator Ransom was appointed minister to Mexico, an old colored man in North Carolina who knew him said: "And so you has pinterd Mars Matt a minister to Mexico. Well, Mars Matt, at dat. Ob sose de gen'ral am a good man, but I ain't got nothin' to say against him, but still it beats me to think he'd turn out to be a nigger. Mars Matt, he's a powerful talker, Mars Matt, and I'll bet de cotton I raise dis year dat he'll convert a wagon load of sinners eber time he gits into de pulpit."

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

He Likes the Map.

Editor Constitution:—The map of Cuba in your Moran correspondence of Sunday morning gave more information and satisfaction about the lay of the land and the disposition of the contending forces than anything I have seen. I beg to thank you for the pleasure that it has given me. Respectfully,
G. W. ADAIR.

The Armenian Outrages.

Near Cartersville, Ga., January 28, 1896.—Editor Constitution:—In The Contemporary Review of a late issue, Dr. E. J. Dillon gave a harrowing description of the Armenian massacres, in which he stated that "the direct victims had been slaughtered, and the indirect victims had been plundered of their all and sent forth as fugitives from the ashes of their pillaged and devastated homes to perish."

And for some weeks to hear of nothing in the Armenian pulpit and newspapers, on this subject, for it is known to be an open barefaced and atrocious attack upon Christianity and the Christian religion, which have embraced Christianity, with the results as before stated. It has become a Moslem order! These victims—our martyrs to their Christian faith—I confess I have seen or heard of nothing in the Armenian pulpit and newspapers, on this subject, for it is known to be an open barefaced and atrocious attack upon Christianity and the Christian religion, which have embraced Christianity, with the results as before stated. It has become a Moslem order! These victims—our martyrs to their Christian faith—I confess I have seen or heard of nothing in the Armenian pulpit and newspapers, on this subject, for it is known to be an open barefaced and atrocious attack upon Christianity and the Christian religion, which have embraced Christianity, with the results as before stated. 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Appointed General Superintendent of the Seaboard Air-Line System.

HE WILL MOVE TO PORTSMOUTH

Edmund Berkeley Succeeds Him as Division Superintendent.

WAS PREDICTED BY THE CONSTITUTION

These Appointments Are Strong Ones for the Seaboard—As It Appears To Be Smooth Now.

Captain V. E. McBea has been appointed general superintendent of the Seaboard Air-Line railroad, with headquarters at Portsmouth.

This appointment was published several days ago by The Constitution, when it beat all the other papers in this part of the country in announcing the deputation of General Manager Winder, Captain McBea went to Washington early last week and yesterday was at Portsmouth when his appointment was made by Vice President St. John.

Captain Edmund Berkeley, formerly superintendent of the Richmond and Danville, will come here and succeed Captain McBea as superintendent of the Atlanta division from here to Monroe. Mr. Berkeley was let out in the reorganization of the old Terminal properties into the Southern just as Captain McBea was. He now succeeds Captain McBea.

It is assumed here that the general superintendent will have charge of the operating department. It is a new office in the Seaboard, having been created only last week, when the position of general manager was abolished by the board of directors at their meeting in Baltimore. No doubt has yet been issued defining the jurisdiction of the general superintendent, but his duties can be safely guessed at in the Seaboard organization. This is not the first time that Captain McBea has been a general superintendent, for he was appointed to that position on the Central of Georgia in June, 1891, upon the occasion of the death of General B. F. Alexander. Captain McBea continued as general superintendent of the Central until after the appointment of Mr. H. M. Comer as permanent receiver, when he resigned and accepted the position of superintendent of the Western Carolina division of the Seaboard.

At the time of his appointment, he was let out in the reorganization of the Richmond and Danville by influences in the new company. The Seaboard soon offered him the position of division superintendent and he was brought to Atlanta, where he has given the Seaboard the strongest kind of recommendation.

He has a high reputation as an executive officer. He knows the practical side of railroading and can keep up the physical condition of a line and operate its trains as economically and efficiently as any man in the country.

Captain McBea has a great many warm friends in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. His appointment will be well received. He is expected in Atlanta this afternoon.

Captain Berkeley's Fine Record.
The news of the appointment of Mr. Edmund Berkeley as division superintendent of the Seaboard line was received with much pleasure by the many friends of that popular railroader in this city. Captain Berkeley was located in Atlanta for nearly ten years and became extremely popular here. He became one of the best known citizens of the city while located here. He left in 1883, when the Central became part of the Richmond Terminal system.

Captain Berkeley, besides being well known and well liked in social and railroad circles, was a most useful citizen. He was a member of the board of education and took an active interest in all public affairs.

He is a Virginian by birth. He sprang from one of the old families in the state, the family for which Berkeley county was named. He entered the confederate army when he should have been in school, and made a brave soldier. After the war he entered Washington and Lee university, graduating several years later.

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The Southern railway has a new folder with a new map on the back. The Southern's folders have grown to be the largest in the country.

President Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific, passed through Atlanta a day or two ago bound for New York. His headquarters are in San Francisco. He has charge of the traffic on his system and is said to be the highest salaried traffic man in the United States. His salary is more than \$50,000 a year.

John Burton, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk Line, will be the permanent representative of his system on the board of the Georgia Pacific and Atlantic association.

Jim Hill is said to be trying to get into San Francisco with the Northern Pacific, running it down the coast.

The Georgia officials say that the Central wants too much for its Lyons extension and that it would be cheaper to build out of Savannah ninety miles.

A. C. Green, of Palestine, Tex., has been elected president of the Louisiana, East and Central Texas, which proposes to build a line from Alexandria, La., to Fort Worth, Tex.

General Manager Hays, of the Grand Trunk, has issued a circular calling for bids for 400,000 tons of coal for use by the company's locomotives, to be distributed at various points.

Sturgis G. Bates has been appointed general freight agent of the Eastern Kentucky road, and George Gibbs real estate agent.

During the past season 67,889 tons of freight were carried by the lake lines, which is 27,744 tons more than the previous season.

The appointment is announced of D. J. Halsey, one of the Michigan Central engineers, as general superintendent of the Detroit and Mackinac road.

F. G. Darlington, of the Pennsylvania lines, has been elected president of the Indianapolis division of the Central Association.

J. T. M. Barnes, deputy collector of Baltimore, has been made secretary and treasurer of the Chesapeake and Maryland place of G. H. Baer, deceased.

Frank T. Anderson, acting land commissioner of the Alabama Great Southern, has been appointed general land commissioner of the Alabama Great Southern.

K. Gillett, who has resigned as auditor of the Santa Fe, will remain with the company until May.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley will remove its freight department from Memphis to New Orleans, February 1st.

Elbridge is at the head of the department. The first train City and Gulf will run from Fort Smith over the Pittsburg and Gulf made the trip Saturday.

Peabody deny the report that they are on the eve of breaking their contract with the Pullman company.

New York, January 27.—The week opened with a strong and higher market for stocks. The rise in prices at the opening

German reichstag had increased the boun-

North. Pacific pref.....	12	12
St. Paul.....	70%	71%	70%	70%
Rock Island.....	67%	68%	68	67
Chicago Gas.....	65%	67%	65%	65%
Chic. & Bur. & Quincy.....	76%	76%	76%	76%
Omaha Sugar Refinery.....	105%	105%	104	105

the day last year, when the crop was phenomenal, and this fact was not without

and few buyers even at a discount as compared with the summer positions. The demand in Europe is good, but the American spinners experience difficulty in disposing of their products except at un-

Outside markets are acting weak. New York is only 6½¢ over Chicago, Minne-

CONSTITUTION OFFICE
ATLANTA, GA., January 27, 1896.

COMPANY.

Lovely Suits
were \$16.50.

private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

• • • •

A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief of Police.
Jan 25-31

5.00, and \$11.50

Come and see me.

The civil branch
and both divisions of
acted business yester
set the Mercer case

THE FINAL REPORT.

Continued From Fourth Column Eighth Page

that is the way our...
Watts & Co.
Whitehall.
gold and silver.

TO LOAN.
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petitive bids for the same, reserving the right to reject any and all bids. They shall make a return of all receipts and expenditures of said jail, with proper reference to the year, and shall be subject to the audit of the superior court of said county at the spring term thereof each year for power to make proper rules and regulations for the government and control of said jail and jail of said county, and the prisoners and inmates therein and, except as herein provided, are hereby invested with the management and care of said jail.

Sec. 6. Provided this act shall not extend to any county except there is located a city that has a population of at least 10,000 by the federal census of the last census or future census taken by the United States; that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county having local legislation upon the subject of this measure.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall take effect on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; in the meantime the act shall have been voted on by the qualified voters of the counties who favor its adoption in said counties shall have written or printed their ballots the words "For management and care of jail by county commissioners" and those who oppose the same shall have printed or written upon their ballots the words "Against the management and care of jail by county commissioners"; and if in any county to be affected by said act a majority of the qualified voters of said county shall vote in favor of the act, then the act shall be in force in that county.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved December 16, 1895.

The Fee System.
We recommend to our people the agitation of the question of "Salary versus Fee," as compensation to county officers for their services. There is no doubt whatever that large sums can actually be saved the tax payers of this and other populous counties of the state by adopting the salary system and obtaining equally competent service. There is no good reason for paying an officer many times the value of his time and services. It is estimated by persons that have examined the matter that \$50,000 a year could be saved to the tax payers of Fulton county by abolishing the fee system.

We shall not end our remarks without commending the appointment of Judge D. B. Standcliff as superior court judge of our county and civil bench of our county and judge of the justice of the peace. The people are fortunate in having the services of a man who is so able, so impartial and so untiring. Whatever strife and discord and unpatriotic spirit exist in our county, so long as the tribunals are pure and efficient, the people are safe in their rights and liberties. The people are safe in their rights and liberties. The people are safe in their rights and liberties.

We hereby commend the services of Solicitor Charles D. Hill, of the superior court, for his untiring fidelity and loyalty to duty. His long tenure in office has not abated his zeal in bringing to the bar of justice the violators of the criminal law. His experience but fits him to be more useful to his community and to the state. We commend his strength and love for the good of all. For his painstaking aid to us in the discharge of our duties we tender our thanks.

We also commend Solicitor Lewis W. Thomas in the manner in which he has conducted his onerous tasks. He has prosecuted without fear or favor and has written an honorable record for the archives of his county, including as it does, the conviction of an average of nearly one thousand criminals a year for his four years' term.

And lastly we call on the people of the city and county, by their obedience to law and order, to lessen the burden of our poor jail judges, and by respect for their official positions and hearty support of their efforts to deal out equity and justice, to increase the honor which justly belongs to these interpreters and ministers of the law.

We recommend that these presentments be published one time in the Atlanta Daily Evening Journal, The Daily Constitution and The Daily Commercial. Respectfully submitted,
W. M. Middlebrook, Foreman.
J. D. Malloy, J. C. Daniel,
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A. D. Wimberly, H. L. McKee,
S. A. Power, G. A. Nicholson,
W. L. Fain, Duncanson,
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By the court, Judge S. C. A. C. C.
C. D. HILL, Solicitor General.
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The disbursements ordered by the county from April, 1894, to December, 1895, inclusive, are as follows:

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Superior court expenses...	2,440.93
City and circuit court other expenses...	24,472.00
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Jail expenses, guards and prisoners...	22,225.67
Public buildings...	78,488.02
Coroners' fees and disbursements...	3,092.75
Alms-house...	12,413.43
Suppers...	8,471.18
Public works...	121,155.20
Roads and bridges...	21,060.41
Stationery and printing...	2,136.41
County maps...	818.80
Damages...	1,137.70
Horses and mules purchased...	1,857.70
Interest on borrowed money...	2,929.79
Tax receiver's commissions...	7,739.49
Registration expenses...	1,585.35
Special examiner of deeds...	1,490.00
Attorney fees...	1,574.15
Salaries of county officers...	12,812.50
County police...	3,801.25
Total...	\$427,020.85

CAME HOME SICK.
Walter S. Laird Returns from Quincy, Ill., a Sick Man.

Walter S. Laird, formerly of Atlanta, but recently of Quincy, Ill., the son of Mr. W. D. Laird, of Ingleside, reached the city a few days ago from Quincy and is now seriously ill at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. B. Harris, at 66 McAfee street. He was compelled to give up a prosperous business at Quincy on account of his health, and is now being cared for by his friends and relatives. He is well known in the city and many former friends will regret to know of his ill health.

RAPID GROWTH.

The National Railway Building and Loan Association.

ABLE AND WISE MANAGEMENT

A Splendid Board of Directors—How the Growth of the Association Has Been Achieved.

Perhaps no financial institution in Atlanta has made more gratifying report to its directors than that made a few days ago by the National Railway Building and Loan Association. Notwithstanding the fact that it has been in active operation but a few years, yet achieving success that is simply phenomenal, it shows that the association is founded upon correct principles and has been properly managed. It is a young and growing giant among similar institutions of its kind in the south, and its ultimate success will no doubt be all that its most sanguine friends can hope for.

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SPEAKING OF PERFUMES

We have the most perfect and complete stock of these in Atlanta, importations of the latest novelties of Pinaud, Delletrez and Roger & Gallet from Paris, and the newest and latest of English odors for the handkerchief.

Speaking of Patent Medicines--
We are retailers at wholesale prices—every article you buy from us is new, clean and fresh and from the makers direct. We save you 40 per cent on these goods as well as everything else in the drug line.

Speaking of Drugs--
Purity is the first thing to be considered. Every article before it finds a place in our shop is carefully examined and tested. CHEAP DRUGS are DANGEROUS—you run no risk in buying these from our place. Five competent druggists in attendance at our Prescription Department.

BROWN & ALLEN,
Reliable Cut-Rate Druggists.
24 Whitehall, - ATLANTA.

“PERFECTION IN FIRE INSURANCE.”
“The Security of a Stock Company—the Many Advantages of a Mutual, Combined.”

MECHANICS

Mutual Fire Insurance

COMPANY
OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
Chartered in 1883 by a Special Act of the Legislature.

A. S. J. GARDNER, Pres.; R. E. L. EVANS, Sec.; W. E. EVANS, Gen'l Manager;

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DAN C. CLEMENTS, Capitalist, Tifton.
WARREN BOYD, Turman & Boyd, Proprietors Atlanta Lithographic Co., Atlanta.
JOHN A. SIBLEY, Fruit Grower and Real Estate, Tifton.
WILLIAM S. THOMSON, Candler & Thomson, Attorneys, Marietta.
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RAYMOND HAYES, Secretary Old Colony Mutual Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.

Church Entertainment.
The ladies of Grace church will tonight give an oyster supper at the residence of Colonel W. S. Thomson, 46 North Boulevard. No pains will be spared to make this a most delightful entertainment. All are cordially invited.

FOR STEALING BICYCLES.
A Negro Charged with the Theft of About Ten.
Joe Burton, who has been locked up in police headquarters for more than a week, will be tried before Judge Fouts today on a charge of larceny. A warrant was sworn out against him yesterday by Detective Ellpatrick.

Burton was arrested Sunday a week ago and locked up by an officer. The theft of several bicycles, some of very good ones, is charged to him. The police think he is responsible for the theft of eight or ten wheels and will attempt to have him held today at the preliminary trial.

The bicycles were stolen from several different people who will appear as witnesses in the trial.

A Painful Operation.
Mr. Remmie Coppedge, the baseball player who broke his leg in a game of ball in Palatka last fall, is in a serious condition in the city. His fractured limb did not knit as it should, and yesterday the leg was broken by the physicians and an incision into the member was made and the bone taken out below the knee. The operation was exceedingly painful, and it will be several weeks before he will be able to be on crutches. He is well known in Atlanta, as he was once a member of Ted Sullivan's team.

Second-Hand School Books.
At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 24 Marietta street.

W. E. EVANS, General Manager.

General Offices and City Departments—Nos. 229 and 231 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

For fifty years the great Southern Mutual of Athens has steadily demonstrated to the people of Georgia that the purely mutual plan of fire insurance is the correct one, and we venture the assertion that there is not a single risk in the state that cannot be secured for that company if it will assume it. The charters of both the Mechanics' and Athens Mutual Insurance Companies are very liberal, and similar to that of the Southern Mutual, and were granted by special legislative acts.

“What has been done can be done again.” Foster and encourage with your patronage these home institutions and by so doing you will aid in materially reducing the cost of FIRE INSURANCE ETHAL INSURANCE.

For the annual meeting of the Company in April this amount will be increased to \$25,000.00.

CARPENTERS AND FINISHERS TAKE CHARGE.

Our architect's plans are about ready. Workmen must have room. We must move or SELL OUT to carry out our plans of reorganizing departments and refitting and rebuilding an entire new interior. We must sacrifice our present stock.

Shoes Will Go Altogether.

Price no object. Not a pair will remain, and several departments same way. But, as our object is to make room, every article in the store will be sacrificed to save packing away, and besides, we will have a new store and are determined to start with a new stock. Come and get choice.

Great Shoe Sale.

We are going out of the shoe business and now offer our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes at cost and less. 'Tis well known that we carry some of the finest lines in the country. This is not a clearance sale of "winter weights" and "odd lots," but a clean sweep of the whole business.

We have just opened up an elegant stock of Ladies' Fine Oxfords and lightweight Boots, all the new lasts, stylish goods, bought for the spring trade; orders given before we decided to go out of the shoe business. All must be sold quick. We have plans ready for extensive improvements in our store, and we must have the space occupied by the shoe stock in the next thirty days; so now is your chance to buy first-class shoes at cut-rate prices.

Merchants would do well to examine this stock.

Corsets at Cost for the Next 30 Days.

We offer our entire stock of Corsets at cost. We carry the best American makes and some very fine imported goods.

Low Prices for the Next 30 Days.

Zephyr at 24 cents ounce. Germantown Wool at 9 cents hank. Saxony Wool at 8 cents hank.

German Knitting Yarns at 10 cents hank. Spanish Yarn at 10 cents hank. Shetland Wool at 10 cents hank.

Silks and Dress Goods

Will be moved to the opposite side, in quarters new and elegantly designed specially for the soft shading to be shown, both by daylight and gaslight. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted south. In these new departments we desire to put crisp new goods to do a great sacrifice. These Silks and Dress Goods are the best—not a shoddy, and should you desire anything in any kind of fabric come. Come at once and get choice, and bring your friends to this, the greatest sale ever offered in Atlanta.

.....TABLE LINENS.....

The finest line of Linens, including Sheetings, Pillow Cases, etc., all to go.

Quilts and Blankets.

At your price. They are all included in this big Closing out Sale. Odds and Ends—well, they are yours for your price, if in harmony or even in the direction of reasonableness. Come and see.

Now, if you want anything in Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture or Shoes, come and send your friends. It will pay merchants as well as consumers to come to our great Closing out Sale. If you can't come, write for details and prices.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

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Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the human physical life, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy where esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and sold by all reliable druggists.

If the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If affected with any actual disease, one may be commenced to the laxative physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

WANTED—ROOMS.
connecting rooms in first floor, for light house, close in, private, bath, and on corner, state Constitution.

RENT
oddsie, the Renting ad Street, Corner Waller and West Hunter street.

NEY TO LOAN.
On Watches, Golds, Silvers, Jewels, Diamonds, etc. We have a large stock of watches, diamonds, etc. for sale at low prices.

RENT
odds

